NOTES ON FLORIDA PLANTS.

THE collections made the past season by Mr. A. H. Curtiss, for the current fascicle of his valuable series of Florida plants, contain so many species of unusual interest, either as novelties or as exhibiting striking additions to our knowledge of geographical ranges, that the following notes may prove of interest:

RYNCHOSPORA FUSCA Ait. Hort. Kew. (ed. 2) 1: 127.

This northern species, not previously reported south of Delaware, was found by Mr. Curtiss along moist roadsides at Milton, west Florida, July 8, 1897 (no. 5929).

Cyrtopodium ecristatum, n. sp.—Scape slender, erect, 4 to 12^{dm} high, from one or more roundish tubers 2 to 2.5^{cm} in diameter: leaves erect, lanceolate or linear-lanceolate, strongly 3-ribbed, 2 to 5^{dm} long: racemes loosely or closely flowered, 6 to 12^{cm} long, bracts lance-acuminate or linear-attenuate, the lowest 3 to 5^{cm} long, much exceeding the small flowers, the uppermost shorter, about equaling the flowers: sepals and petals oblong, 8 to 10^{mm} long; lip crestless, rather deeply 3-lobed near the base; the middle lobe 5 to 6^{mm} broad, suborbicular, the margin slightly crenulate and infolding; the lateral lobes widely spreading, oblong or obovate-oblong, 4 to 5^{mm} long: column short, 4 to 5^{mm} high: capsule erect, elliptic-ovoid, 2^{cm} long.—*Bletia verecunda* Chapm. Fl. 456, not Swartz. *C. Woodfordii* Chapm. Fl. (ed. 3) 482, not Lindl.

Common in the dry pine lands of eastern Florida, blooming throughout the summer (*fide* Curtiss). Near Jacksonville (type) and borders of Indian river (A. H. Curtiss, no. 2808), Tampa (A. P. Garber), near Eustis, and at Titusville (G. V. Nash, nos. 1571 and 2294). This plant has been generally known in American herbaria as *Bletia verecunda*, from which rose-colored species it is obviously very distinct. In 1881, in a letter to Dr. Watson, Bentham pointed out that the plant was a Cyrtopodium related to the West Indian *C. Woodfordii*. From that species it differs markedly in size, *C. Woodfordii* being a comparatively stout plant. The flowers of *C. ecristatum*, too, are much smaller, the lateral lobes of the lips more spreading, and the column much shorter than in *C. Woodfordii;* and the middle lobe of the lip, which in *C. Woodfordii* is sparingly crested, in *C. ecristatum* is quite naked. According to Mr. Curtiss, the flowers of the Florida plants are yellowish outside and purplish brown within.

ALTERNANTHERA PUNGENS HBK. Nov. Gen. et Sp. **2**: 206.

This South American and Mexican species, which has formerly been reported from Mobile,[1] has recently been found by Mr. Curtiss introduced about the streets of Pensacola (no. 5921).

JUSSIÆA SUFFRUTICOSA L. Sp. Pl. 388.

The first record of this plant in the United States was Dr. Small's recent note of Dr. Mohr's station at Mobile, Ala.[2] Mr. Curtiss found the plant in low ground at Pensacola, July 2, 1897 (no. 5918).

HYDROCOTYLE BONARIENSIS Lam. Encyc. **3**: 153.

This interesting tropical species, which has recently been reported by Mr. Pollard from Mississippi,[3] was collected by Mr. Curtiss in low grassy ground at Pensacola, July 3, 1897 (no. 5922), thus making known a second station for the plant in the United States.

SOLANUM ELÆAGNIFOLIUM Cav. Ic. **3**: 22. *pl. 243*.

This species, common in the southwestern states, has been found by Mr. Curtiss in ballast and along streets at Pensacola (no. 5913).

CHRYSOPSIS GRAMINIFOLIA Ell. var. **latifolia,** n. var.—Stouter than the type; the stems densely leafy: the silvery leaves broadly oblanceolate or oblong-lanceolate, strongly 5 to 7-nerved; the lower cauline 10 to 15^{cm} long, 2 to 3^{cm} wide, blunt or rounded at the tips; the upper shorter, with less rounded or acute tips: inflorescence less diffuse and of fewer heads than in the type; the bracteiform leaves linear-lanceolate, 2 to 3^{cm} long: heads as in the type, but the fusiform akenes longer, 4^{mm} long, and the pappus shorter, 6^{mm} long.

Collected in "spruce pine" land, Jensen, March 25, 1897, by A. H. Curtiss (no. 5819); and in 1874 in east Florida (no station given) by Dr. Edward Palmer (no. 259). A plant habitally well distinguished from *C. graminifolia*, but passing by various gradations to it. The akene and pappus characters, which on the whole are good, are not strictly to be relied upon. In typical *C. graminifolia* the akenes average 2.5 to 3^{mm} in length, but in large specimens they are fully 4^{mm} long, thus equaling those of var. *latifolia*. The pappus, too, of *C. graminifolia* is inconstant in its length. In most specimens it is 8 or 9^{mm} long, but specimens of good *C. graminifolia* are found with the pappus only 6^{mm} long. The var. *latifolia* is well distinguished habitally from the species by its approximate broad and obtuse leaves, which in the inflorescence become merely linear-lanceolate, not linear-subulate, as in the

[1] ULINE and BRAY, BOT. GAZ. **20**: 450.
[2] Bull. Torr. Bot. Club **23**: 129.
[3] Bull. Torr. Bot. Club **24**: 155.

species. But this habital character is shown not to be constant by Mr. Nash's no. 2313, which is exactly intermediate between *C. graminifolia* and the var. *latifolia*. Mr. Nash's plant has approximate acute leaves smaller than in var. *latifolia*, but at the same time much broader than in the true *C. graminifolia*. The akene of Mr. Nash's plant is like that of *C. graminifolia*, while the pappus is short as in var. *latifolia*.

SPILANTHES STOLONIFERA DC. Prodr. 5: 621.

This plant, previously known only from Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay, was found by Mr. Curtiss in low ground at Carrabelle, near Apalachicola, in June 1897 (no. 5882). The species is distinguished from *S. repens* by its lanceolate or linear-lanceolate, entire or remotely dentate, sessile or obscurely short-petiolate leaves.

MARSHALLIA ANGUSTIFOLIA Pursh, var. CYANANTHERA Ell. Sk. 2: 317.

Mr. Curtiss has recently found this well marked variety with Sarracenia, Tofieldia, etc., on seepy slopes of the pine barrens in Walton county, west Florida (no. 5932). The plant is distinguished from the handsome *M. angustifolia* by its slender simple stem, smaller, less conspicuous (Mr. Curtiss says "actually insignificant") heads, and by the short-acuminate involucrate bracts which are lanceolate or oblanceolate and much shorter than the linear-attenuate bracts of *M. angustifolia*. Mr. Curtiss has formerly collected the same form in the pine barrens of Liberty county.

ANTHEMIS MIXTA L. Sp. Pl. 894.

This common Mediterranean species was collected by Mr. Curtiss in 1886 on ballast at Pensacola. It has recently been sent by him from the same station (no. 5914), where it is apparently well established.

HIERACIUM MARIANUM Willd. var. SPATHULATUM Gray, Syn. Fl. 1²: 455 (Suppl.).

Several Florida specimens distributed as *H. Gronovii* are identical with authentic Pennsylvanian specimens (collected by Traill Greene and Porter) of *H. Marianum* var. *spathulatum*. Mr. Nash's *H. megacephalon*,[4] though a little more leafy, seems to be the same. As a variety of *H. Marianum* the plant seems tolerably well marked, but intermediate forms occur, notably a plant from Asheville, N. C., 1893 (B. L. Robinson, no. 26), which has the essentially radical and densely pubescent leaves of the variety, but the elongated paniculate inflorescence and somewhat smaller head of the species; and a leafy-stemmed plant from Garrett county, Maryland (John Donnell Smith), with the lower leaves pubescent as in var. *spathulatum*.

[4] Bull. Torr. Bot. Club 22: 152.

In distinguishing his *H. megacephalon* from *H. Gronovii* Mr. Nash emphasizes as a specific character of the former its early flowering season, March to May. As represented in the Gray Herbarium, the Florida specimens have been collected as early; but the Pennsylvanian specimens of *H. Marianum* var. *spathulatum*, which seem identical with the Florida plant, were collected early in July, and in the vicinity of Boston the typical *H. Marianum* often flowers by the middle of June. Furthermore, the Gray Herbarium sheet of Simpson's no. 575 (distributed as *H. Gronovii*) from Fort Myers, Fla., May 3, 1892, contains two plants, one of them *H. Marianum* var. *spathulatum*, the other somewhat intermediate between that and typical *H. Marianum*, but much nearer the latter. It would therefore seem that, though the var. *spathulatum* is a spring or early summer form, it is not entirely unique in its flowering season. The following Florida specimens of *H. Marianum* var. *spathulatum* have been examined: Fort Myers (J. H. Simpson, no. 575 in part), Lake City (F. C. Straub, no. 37), Port Orange (F. Straub, no. 86), Eau Gallie (A. H. Curtiss, no. 5818).

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VIBURNUM DEMETRIONIS.

SINCE publishing *Viburnum Demetrionis* in the BOTANICAL GAZETTE (**22**: 166–7. 1896) we have secured ripe fruit from Mr. C. H. Demetrio, collected by his friend, Rev. E. Heck, at the type locality in central Missouri, August 30, 1896. This material furnishes the following supplementary characters:

Fruit somewhat fleshy, oblong in outline, rounded at the ends, 5 to 6 lines long, 3 lines broad, slightly compressed, shining, black; putamen oblong, strongly compressed, somewhat thicker and slightly pointed at one end; one surface with a median and two shallow intra-marginal grooves, the other with two (often indistinct) intra-marginal grooves; seeds thin, slightly concavo-convex.—W. DEANE and B. L. ROBINSON, *Cambridge, Mass.*